

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

DO YOUR SHARE!  
PROVE YOU CARE!  
LEND TO DEFEND!  
BUY DEFENSE BONDS!

NUMBER 48

Page Eight

THIS MONTH IN RURAL ALABAMA

May, 1942

## Drying Good Way To Save Food

(Continued from page 1)  
**FRUITS TOO**  
being sliced or otherwise made ready for drying should undergo blanching. It is here that the final quality of the product is largely determined since the best produce will be spoiled by careless or improper blanching.

**TRY THESE**  
ROASTING corn cut from the cob, green lima beans, and green soybeans, according to Dr. C. L. Isbell, of the Alabama Experiment Station, can be easily dried in the sun or over a fire. The corn can be dried in a galvanized roof and allowed the sun and air to dry them, may be scalped, dried, and stored for later use. When dipped in boiling water for three to five minutes it will require from half a day to three days of sun for drying.

A fair substitute for fresh okra is green okra that has been dried whole or after slicing.

Mustard, turnip greens and raps are easily dried out in a galvanized roof for two to four days of favorable weather. Greens for drying should be young, tender and thoroughly washed. If dipped into boiling water for two or three minutes before drying the dried product will have a much deeper color, but when cooked there is not much difference between green dried and dried turnip tops and raps. A pound of dried greens would be enough to serve 40 people for one meal.

Roots of carrots, rutabagas, and turnips, and stems from kohlrabi may be sliced or shredded before drying and storing. These vegetables require from one to three days to complete the drying process and all appear to store well.

**POTATOES DO WELL**  
Irish and sweet potatoes may be sliced and dried one day good at a time during weather. It appears necessary to treat the Irish potato after slicing and before drying to prevent the product from turning brown. If the potatoes are placed in boiling water for a short time just after slicing and before drying the dried product should have good color.

Beets, egg plant, onions, squash, and tomatoes may be successfully dried in a galvanized roof sheet. Dr. Isbell states that experiments have not progressed far enough with these vegetables to make recommendations as to how they should be conditioned after drying and before they are placed in storage.

Apparently some of these with some other dried products have to be heated before storing to destroy insects that might attack them.

Ordinary garden sage and several of the garden mints may be dried in the shade and stored for future use.



With efforts of Alabama farm families bended toward raising more food, folks are going to be busy this summer canning plenty fruits and vegetables for use next winter. Be sure you save by canning, drying and storing fresh all the surplus produce raised. It will help you and your country. These farm women shown above are busy conserving and examining foods.

## Last Minute Planting Notes

**SUCCESSFUL** farmers are doing the following in May:

1. Planting cotton in the prepared field and beds if planting has not been completed. Seed are being treated with Ceresan to give better stands. Good stands are necessary for good yields.

6. Saving ample small grain seed so they will not have to buy them this fall. Alabama grown seed oats are entirely satisfactory for planting purposes.

7. Planting sorghum to fill a trench silo. Silage is needed for winter and to help out when the pasture is poor.

8. Planting sericea on well prepared seed beds.

9. Cultivating kudzu and planting corn, soybeans or some other crops between the rows of kudzu.

10. Planting oatotans for hay if there is any doubt about having a supply of hay in 1942.

11. Either planting or planning to plant any land that will not be in row crops or lespedeza in cowpeas, velvet beans, or crotalaria, etc., for soil improvement.

3. Planting a seed patch of breeder seed to insure a supply of good seed for 1942.

4. Sowing a 6-8-4, or its equivalent, where possible, to give the highest yield per acre.

5. Harvesting seed of hairy vetch, crimson clover, Monantha vetch, Willamette vetch, blue lupine, depending on the one grown, to insure a supply of seed for the fall of 1942.

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